began his epistles with God, but when with genii jocular), spnriotiff and counterfeit; and yet he was, notwithstanding, an undoubted Monothei&t also in another sense; an assertor of one God over all, of a maker of the world, of a first God, of a greatest of the gods. . The first jjyposta&ii of the .Platonic trinity properly the Ktn&..a£jJUi *I* tilings, for whwe, sake are all, things; the father of the cause .mad I prince of the world, that is, of the eternal intellect, or xw.—24. "Aristotle an acknefffffaiigef' of many gods (he accounting the stars such), and yet an express assertor of §T? x®%*wc, one prince, one im-moveable mover.-~25. Cleanthcs and Chrysipptxs Stoics, though they filled the whole heaven, earth, air, and sea with gods, yct_t notwithstanding; they acknowledged only one God immortal, Jupiter; all the rest being consumed into him, in the successive conflagrations, and afterwards made anew by him. Cieanthes* excellent and devout hymn to the supreme God.—26. Endless to cite all the passages of the later Pagan writers and Potythtt*t», In which one supreme God Is asserted. Excellent discourses in some of them, concerniiig the Baity, particularly Plotinm; who, though he derived aU things, even matter itself, from one supreme Deity, yet was a contender for many gods*—27. This not only the opinion of philosophers and learned men, but also the general belief of the Pagan vulgar ? that there was one supreme God, proved from Maximus Tyrius. The Romans' *Dm» optimum maximw.* The Pagans, when most serious, spake of God singularly. *Kyrie J$k#*-jou part of the Pagans' litany to th® supreme God. The more civilized Pagans, at this very day, acknowledge one Supreme Deity, the maker ©f the world.—28. Plutarch's testimony, that, Dotwitbttiaiding the variety of Paganie religions, and the different names of godi used in them, yet one reason, mind, or providence ordering all things, and its inferior ministers, were alike every where worshipped.—29. Plain that the Pagan Theisis must needs acknowledge one supreme Deity, because they generally believed the whole world to be one animal, governed by one soul. Some Pagans made this soul of the world their supreme God; others an abstract mind superior to it—30, The Hebrew doctors generally of this persuasion, that the Pagans worshipped one supreme God, and that all their other gods were but mediators betwixt him and roen.-~31. Lastly, this confirmed from Scripture* The Pagans knew God. Aratus's Jupiter, and the Athenians' unknown God, the truo God, —32, In order to a fuller explication of the Pagan theology, and shewing the occasion of its being misunderstood, three heads requisite to be insisted on. First, that the Pagans worshipped one t§*t~preine God under many names; secondly, that besides this one God, they worshipped also many gods, which were indeed inferior deities subordinate to him; thirdly, that they worshipped both the supreme and inferior gods in images, statues, and symbols, sometimes abusively called also gods. First, that the supreme God amongit the